THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness' Money Income and Expenditures-The Queen Has Not Phid His Debts-A Saving Fund Running to Exhaustion.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1874. The Times of this morning in a leading article contradicts the statement recently current that the Queen has paid the debts of the Prince of "At the present time." says the writer, the debts of the Prince amount to a little more than one-third of his annual income, and include scarcely and bills due longer than a year. The Prince's balances at his bankers' to-day will more than suffice to meet every claim."

LIVING ABOVE HIS INCOME. It is true that the Prince is unable to live within his income, but the excess is provided from a fued which is his private property. This fund, which accumulated during the Prince's minority from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, is still sufficient to meet the yearly deficit in his expenses, though the time may come when this resource will be exhausted.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels of the Direct American Cable Expedition in an Irish Port

OURENSTOWN, Oct. 1, 1874. The steamships Ambassador and Dacia have ar-

rived here.

The Ambassador was accompanying the steamship Faraday in the work of laying the direct United States cable, and it is presumed the Dacia also belonged to the feet.

What the Cable Laying Vessels Report. LONDON, Oct. 1, 1874. The steamers Dacia and Ambassador report that the direct cable parted and was lost in a heavy gale. They were engaged with the Faraday several days in attempts to recover the cable, but without success, and were compelled to return to Queenstown because short of coal and provisions. The Faraday followed them, and is expected to

SPAIN.

arrive at any moment.

The Carlist Army Disposed Toward Dissolution.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1874. Advices from the north of Spain say that there are signs of a breaking up of the Carlist army. Several of the insurgent leaders have surrendered to the republican troops, and it is reported that some others were shot by order of Don Carlos for demanding the cessation of hostilities and restoration of peace.

FRANCE.

The Assembly Committee in Session-The Foreign Policy Assailed.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly had a sitting at Versailles to-day.

The Duke de la Rochefoncauld-Risaccia of the Extreme Right, attacked the government for withdrawing the steamer Orenoque from Civita Vecchia, and declared the policy adopted toward Spain and Italy hostile to the interests of France.

IRELAND.

The Duke of Leinster-John Mitchel.

The report of the death of the Duke of Leinster was premature. The Duke is still alive, but death is momentarily expected. Mr. John Mitchel has sailed for America on the

TURKESTAN.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1874. Advices from Turkestan report the natives on the Amu-Daria River were nurrying the harvest. Mischief was brewing. The Tekenen tribes displayed bostility to the Russians.

LIQUOR DEALERS' CONVENTION. The Permanent Organization-Address

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874. R. Townsend, of New York, was elected permanent Chairman, and Mr. Cannon, of Brookivn, Secretary. A constitution, giving the association the title of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union of New York, was adopted. An address was read by Mr. St. Clair in which

it was denied that the sale of spirits caused crime. It denounced the Excise and Sunday laws, and pledged the dealers not to vote for any man who shall not advocate the repeal of those laws.

After adopting the address the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Another Richmond in the Field-Growing Opposition to Governor Dix. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874.

Several temperance committees of republican proclivities met here to-day and invited the executive committee of the prohibition party to go into a conference with them to consider the question of united political action. The prohibition committee returned & written answer, stating that the prohibition party had put its ticket in the field and no power existed in the committee to Whereupon the republican committee nominated Judge W. J. Groo, of Orange county, for Governor, and Dr. R. E. Sutton, of Oneida county, for Lleutenant Governor.

The members report a strong and growing indignation in reference to the renomination of Governor Dix and a strong tendency to independent action.

NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874. The Democratic Assembly Convention for the Third district of Westchester county met at Pine's Bridge to day, and nominated John Hoag, the present Supervisor of the town of Ossining, as democratic liberal candidate for member of the

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874, Hon. George M. Beebe was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress, from the Fourteenth district, New York.

Marville, Oct. 1, 1874.
Horace B. Harrison was nominated as the republican Congressional candidate at a meeting of that party held in this city yesterday.

NEVADA INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1, 1874. The Nevada Independent State Convention, held at Carson last night, made nominations which include seven democrats, four republicans and three independents.

THE PULPIT AND THE CIVIL POWER.

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct, 1, 1874. The celebrated juagment of Judge Rantnier that a priest could not be held responsible before the civil courts for what he said from the pulpit, has been reversed in the Court of Review, before Judges Mondelet, Johnson and Torranel.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's

pharmacy, Hikkal.D Building:—— 1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 1873, 1874.

48 3.30 P. M. 65 62

6 A. M. 48 47 6 P. M. 67 60

9 A. M. 53 52 9 P. M. 59 58

12 M. 60 57 12 P. M. 55 56

Average temperature yesterday... 55

Average temperature for corresponding date

MEXICO.

The Condition of the Republic Presented by the President-Independence Bay Fete-Industry Encouraged.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Havana), Sept. 20, 1874. The President's Message gives a most satisfactory account of the condition of the Republic. It says internal peace is becoming more firmly es tablished every day; the relations with friendly foreign nations are increasing in cordiality. The government will continue with energy its effort to promote internal improvement,

INDEPENDENCE DAY. The anniversary of Mexican Independence was elebrated on the 16th with appropriate ceremonies and testivity.

INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED. The government has appointed a general commission to make regulations for the National Exposition, which is to be neld in this capital in November, 1875. The same commission is instructed to examine and select objects to be sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

GERMAN CAPITALIST SPECULATION. It is rumored that a German company will apply to the present Congress for a concession to build an interoceanic railway, with which certain projects of colonization will be combined.

YELLOW PEVER. The yellow fever has broken out at Mazatlan, and assumed an epidemic form.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

General Mitre at the Head of a Revolutionary Movement.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 1, 1874. An insurrection has broken out at Buenos Ayres in consequence of the alleged fraudulent conduct of the late Presidential election. General Mitré is at the head of the insurgents.

Loyalists Must Be Active in Their Devotion to the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Sept. 28, 1874. The Captain General has fined the owners of plantations in the Cinco Villas district \$1,000 gold each, and another \$300, for neglecting to give immediate notice to the nearest authorities of the appearance of insurgents in their neighborhood.

Havana Market.

Havana Market.

Havana, Sept. 28, 1874.

Spanish gold, 187 a 188; American, 190 a 191. Exchange nominal; on the United States, sixty days? currency, 68 a 70 premium: short sight, 72 a 74 premium; sixty days', gold, 86 a 88 premium; short sight, 89 a 91 premium: on London, 112 a 114 premium; on Paris, 90 a 92 premium.

Havana, Sept. 29, 1874.

Spanish gold, 186 a 187; American, 189 a 190. Exchange nominal; on the United States, sixty days' currency, 68 a 71 premium; snort sight, 73 a 75 premium; sixty days', gold, 86 a 87 premium; short sight, 88 a 90 premium; on London, 112 a 115 premium; on Paris, 90 a 91 premium.

LOUISIANA.

Ratification of the Conference Agreement by the Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1, 1874. The Republican Convention of Orleans parish will be neld October 12. The Republican State Central Executive Committee last evening ratified the conference agreement, with an amendmen that in case of a vacancy from death or any other cause of a republican member of the Returning Board the piedge should be exacted that a republican be selected to fill such vacancy. The same rule is to apply to conservatives.

The Conservative Committee will meet October 5 to take action on the agreement of the Conference Committee.

THE CODE IN VIRGINIA

Proposed Duel Between Ex-Confederate Generals-Arrest of One of the Principals-The Quarrel-Antecedents of the Combatants.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 1, 1874 General William Mahone, who left here yesterday, en route to the Eastern Snore, Maryland, for the purpose, as is supposed, of having a hostile with General Bradley T. Johnson, who also left the city mysteriously, was arrested in Norfolk last night and bailed in \$10,000 not to fight either within or without the limits of State. Colonel Walter H. Taylor, Richard C. Taylor and Benjamin R. Loyal became his bondsmen. The whereabouts of Johnson is unknown, but his arrest is looked for at any moment.

The quarrel grew out of the publication of policial handbills, circulated on Monday last when Johnson was candidate for the nomination to a vacancy in the State Senate. These handbills charged Mahone with putting out rumors that Johnson was the paid attorney of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that he was opposed to certain Virginia railroad interests, all of which Johnson denied. General Johnson is a native of Maryland and was a Major General of the Confederate cavalry. Mahone was a Major General of infantry.

THE SARATOGA FIRE.

Destruction of the Grand Hotel-Narrow Escape of the Union and Congress-The Loss and Insurance.
SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874.

A fire broke out in the south wing of the Grand Hotel this morning, and, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the Fire Department, resulted in the entire destruction of the building. The Grand Union and Congress were at one time in great danger, and it was only through the in great danger, and it was only through the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen that they and the other principal hotels were saved.

THE ORIGIN

of the fire is as yet a mystery, as it cannot be learned that any one was in that part of the building when it broke out.

THE LOSS.

The hotel was worth about \$300,000, and was insured for about \$200,000. The furniture was insured for about \$65,000.

FIRE AT CRISFIELD, MD.

CRISPIELD, Oct. 1, 1874. A fire broke out here this morning, which was not arrested until several large oyster houses and a number of residences were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$45,000; insurance, \$13,000. Most of the oystermen burned out have located in new of the oystermen ourned out has no interruption to quarters, and there will be no interruption to business. The following are the insurances:—Manhattan, of New York, \$2,250; Phenix, of Hartford, \$3,250. The balance of the insurance is in the Franklin, America and Pennsylvania, all of Philadelphia.

BAPTIST CHURCH BURNED. Details of the Fire-The Loss and Insurance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1, 1874. Between the hours of one and two o'clock this norning a fire broke out in the Wooster place Baptist church, resulting in its complete destruction. Meanwhile several buildings attached to General Russel's school took fire, but they were saved from destruction by the department, aided by the cadets. The church is a wreck, nothing remaining but the blackened walls. The origin of the fire is a mystery, it was valued at over \$60,000. Included in this is the fine organ re-cently built at an expense of \$0,000. The clock was new and cost about \$2,500. The origin The building was insured for \$35,000. The organ was insured for \$5,000.

THE PHELPS TRIAL.

Argument by the Hon. Lyman Tremain. ALEANY, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874.

In the Phelps case to-day the session of the Court was occupied in hearing the argument on the law point raised as to whether the drait was an instrument of value, it not having been indorsed by the State Treasurer. Lyman Tremain, of counsel for the defence, addressed the Court at some length. He claimed that, masmuch as the County Treasurer of Niagara county had not re County Treasurer of Niagara county had not remitted for taxes in either of the modes prescribed by law, from the appropriation of the draft in question it fell not on the State, but on the county of Niagara. Mr. Tremain then addressed himself to the proposition that, under the indictment, there was no sufficient allegation to convict the prisoner of larceny.

District Attorney Monk responded and Judge Westbrook took the papers and reserved his decision, to be rendered to-morrow.

LONGFELLOW.

Boston's Great Literary Event of the Season.

A NEW POEM BY AMERICA'S POET.

The great literary event of the season has been Dr. Henry W. Longfellow's poem of "The Hanging of the Crane," which was read here this evening by Mr. Sidney Woolet, of London. There was a large and intelligent audience assembled, and previous to the reading of the poem Rev. Mr. Murray delivered his new lecture on "Poverty," Then Mr. Woolet was introduced and went on with Mr. Longiellow's poem, as follows :-

The Hanging of the Crane. (Fendre la cremaillere, to hang the crane. is French expression for a nouse warming, or first party given in a new house.)

The lights are out, and gone are all the guests. That thronging came with merriment and jest. To celebrate the hanging of the crane. In the new house—into the night are gone; But still the fire upon the nearth ourns on, And I alone remain.

When a new household finds its place. Among the meriad homes of earth, like a new star just spring to birth and rolled on its harmonious way into the boundless realms of space! So said the guests in speech and song, as in the chimney, burning bright, we hung the iron crane to night, and merry was the feast and long.

II. And now I sit and muse on what may be,
And in my vision see, or seem to see,
Through floating vapors interiused with light,
Shapes indeterminate, that gleam and lade,
As shadows passing into deeper shade
Sink and clude the sight.

For two alone, there in the hail, is spread the table round and small; Upon the poinshed silver shine. The evening lamps, but more divine. The light of love shines over all; Of love that says not mine and thine. But ours, for ours is thine and mine. They want no guests to come between Their tender glances like a screen, And tell them tales of land and sea, And whatsoever may bettled. And whatsoever may betide The great forgo ten world outside: They want no guests; they needs must be Each other's own best company.

III. The picture fades: as at a village fair
A showman's views dissolve into the air,
To reappear transfigured on the screen,
So in my fancy this; and now once more
In part transfigured, through the open door
Appears the sell-same scene.

Seated I see the two again.
But not alone; they entertain
A little angel unaware,
With lace as round as is the moon;
A royal guest with flaxen hair,
Who, throned upon his lofty chair,
Drums on the table with his spoon,
Then drops it careless on the floor,
To grasp at things unseen before,
Are these celestial manners? These
The ways that win, the arts that please?
Ah. vea: consider well the guest. The ways that win, the arts that plea.
Ah, yes; consider weil the guest.
And whatsoe'er he does seems best;
He relieth by the right divine
Of hetplessness, so lately born
In purple chambers of the morn,
As sovereign over thee and thine.
He speaketh not, and yet there lies
A conversation in his eyes;
The golden silence of the Greek,
The gravest wisdom of the wise,
Not spoken in language, but in looks
More legible than printed books,
As if he could but would not speak.

And now, O monarch absolute, Thy power is put to proof; for lo! Restless, lathornless and slow, The nurse comes rustling like the sea, And pushes back thy chair and thee, And so good night to King Canute.

As one who walking in the forest sees
A lovely landscape through the parted trees,
Then sees it not for boughs that intervene,
Or as we see the moon sometimes revealed
Through drifting clouds, and then again concealed,
So I beheld the scene.

So I beheld the scene.

There are two guests at table now;
The king, denosed, and older grown,
No longer occupies the throne,—
The crown is on his sister's brow;
A princess from the Fairy Tales,
The very pattern girl of girls,
All covered and embowered in curls,
Rose tinted from the Isle of Flowers,
And sailing with soft silken sails
From far off Dreamiand into ours,
Above their bowls with rims of bine
Four azure eyes of deeper hue
Are looking, dreamy with delight;
Limpid as planets that emerge
Above the ocean's rounded verge,
Soft shining through the summer night.
Steadiast they gaze, yet nothing see
Beyond the horizon of their bowls;
Nor care they for the world that rolls
With all its freight of troubled souls
Into the days that are to be.

Again the tossing boughs shut out the scene. Again the dritting vapors intervene, And the moon's pallid disk is hidden quite; And now I see the table wider grown. As round a pebble into water thrown Dilates a ring of light

Dilates a ring of light.

I see the table wider grown,
I see it garlanded with guests,
As II fair Ariadne's crown
Out of the sky had fallen down;
Maidens within whose tender breasts
A thousand restless hopes and fears,
Forth reaching to the coming years,
Flutter awhile, then quiet ile,
Like timid birds that fain would fig,
But do not dare to leave their nests;—
And youths, who in their strength elate
Challenge the van and front of fate,
Eager as champions to be
In the divine knight-errantry
of youth, that travels sea and land
Seeking adventures, or pursues
Through cities and through solitudes
Frequented by the lyric Muse,
The phantom with the beckoning hand,
That still allures and still eludes.
O sweet linsions of the brain; O sweet illusions of the brain! O sudden thrills of fire and frost! The world is bright while ye remain. And dark and dead when ye are lost!

VI. The meadow brook, that seemeth to stand still, Quickens its current as it nears the mili; And so the stream of Time, that lingereth in level places, and so dull appears, Runs with a switter current as it nears The gloomy milis of Death.

And now, like the magican's scroll, And now, like the magican's scroll, That in the owner's keeping shrinks With every wish he speaks or thinks, Till the last wish consumes the whole, The table dwindles, and again I see the two alone reman. The crown of stars is broken in parts; Its jeweis, brighter than the day, Have one by one been stolen away. To shine in other homes and hearts, One is a wanderer now after In Ceylon or in Zanzibar, Or sunny regions of Cathay; And one is in the boisterous camp, 'Mid clink of arms and horse's tramp, And battle's terrible array,

And Dattle's terrible array.

I see the patient mother read, with aching heart, of wrecks that float Disabled on those seas remote, Or of some great, heroic deed On battle fleid, where thousands bleed To litt one hero into fame.

Anxious she bends her graceful head Above those chronicles of pain, And trembles with a secret dread, Lest there among the drowned or slain She find the one beloved name.

After a day of cloud and wind and rain
Sometimes the setting sun breaks out again
And touching all the darksome woods with light,
Smiles on the fields, until they laugh and sing,
Then like a ruby from the horizon's ring
Drops down into the night.

What see I now? The night is fair.
The storm of grief, the clouds of care,
The wind, the rain, have passed away;
The lamps are it, the fires burn bright,
The bouse is full of life and light—
It is the Goiden Wedding day.
The guests come thronging in once more,
Quick footsteps sound along the floor,
The trooping children crowd the stair,
And in and out and everywhere
Flashes along the corridor. Flashes along the corridor The sussine of their golden hair.

On the round table in the hall On the round stolle in the nail
Another Arnadne's Crown
Out of the sky hath fallen down;
More than one Monarch of the Moon
is drumming with his silver spoon;
The light of love shines over all. The dependent of the state of the same of

Between two burnished mirrors gleams, Or lamps upon a bridge at night Stretch on and on before the sight, Till the long visia endless seems.

WASHINGTON.

The Redemption of Bonds-Call for Five-Twenties of 1862.

Wafmington, Oct. 1, 1874. The following is the tweifth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862:-

tion of five-twenty bonds of 1862:—

Trussers Derantsery, Oct. I, 1874.

By virine of the authority given by the act of tongress, approved July 18, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bends herein below designates, Anown as "Dividently bonds," will be past at the areasory of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the first day of January, 1875, and that the interest on mid bonds will cease up that day—that is to say componionals. Known as the fourth we're, set of February 28, 182, dated May 1, 1881, as inflowed.

OUTFOR HONDER.

Pifty dollars, Nos. 1,57 to 1,20, inclusive, One thousand dollars, Nos. 1,57 to 1,20, inclusive.

One thousand dollars, Nos. 1,57 to 1,20, inclusive.

One anonaging dinings, No. 6,574 to 18,305, increase the dining of the anonaging dining of the State of the State of the Communication of the State as above \$2,00,00 are coupen bonds and \$1,00 do are Cities to Sales of the coupen bonds and \$1,00 do are

registered bonds.

United States securities forwarded for red-mpt should be addressed to "the Loan Devision, necretary office," and all registered bonds should be assigned. The necretary of the Treasure for red-mption.

UHABLES F. OWANT, Asting sourcetary. The Alabama Claims-Court

missioners in Session. The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama ciaims resumed its session at noon this morning. all the Judges-Wells, Raynor, Ryerson, Porter and Baldwin-being present, with Mr. Davis, clerk. The session continued about three hours, and was occupied in discussion as to rules of practice, admission of attorneys' copies of papers, taking testimony, &c., but no decision was reached.

The court meets again to-morrow at noon. There are about eighty cases at present on the docket

THE MAYOR AND JOHN KELLY.

Prospective Arrest of the Chief Magistrate-The Mayor's Rejoinder.
A reporter of the HERALD called yesterday on Mayor Havemeyer to ascertain his opinion of

statement of Mr. John Kelly. "Ah, how do you do?" said the Mayor. "Have you read John Kelly's screed? If so you've done more than I. I took the papers early this morn-

ing, out I was interrupted by several calls." "Do you imagine that the statement is an important one?"

"I do not think that John Kelly can controvert what I have said. If he can, then he will have the fight on his side; if he can't, why then he'll lose That is how the matter stands in a nutshell. Anybody that is human can make mistakes, and I am as liable to err as others, but I do not think that wrong. It is not necessary for him to simply make general dental, but to prove what I have said to a general denial, but to prove what I have said to be false. I do not mean to speak of Mr. Kelly as of a common thief; Mr. Kelly may be able to show that I have erred in the sum total which I have put down as his having defrauded the city of; yet if he diminishes it the lact will still remain.

"It is used as an argument by the Kelly side in the controversy that you did not examine the records of the police courts so as to be exact as to the number of convictions, and that you only went to the Courts of Record and the General and Special Sessions."

to the Courts of Record and the General and Special sessions."

"I do not know how far he may be right. But the police courts cannot send people to the Pententiary, and therefore they do not come in maler the head of those I named. But you see (showing the reporter some voluminous packages of warrants) the city's servants must have their money to-day. I cannot make them wait for it till I satisfy my curlosity."

"Have you heard anything of John Kelly's intention to have you arrested for libel;"

"Yes, I have heard something of it. I believe he intends to do it. It makes not the least difference to me whether he does or hot. He can satisfy himself about that. I don't much care whether it is a criminal or civil suit or both," and the Mayor went on signing pay warrants.

The reporter subsequently called on Mr. Kelly and on his counsel, Mr. Wingate, who both assured him that the papers were in course of preparation for a suit by Mr. Kelly against the Mayor, and that as soon as they are prepared, which will not be later than Saturday, Mr. Haveineyer will be arrested for the alleged libel.

At a late hour last night Mayor Havemeyer sent

to the HERALD office the following note addressed to the citizens:—

Mayon's Office, Oct. 1, 1874.

To the 18th of September a statement by me was published in several papers accusing John Keily, formerly sherid of this city and county, of fraudulently obtaining large sums of money from the public treasury. As I had become aware of the facts it was my duty to make them public, and in doing so I thought proper, in order to obtain more general persual of the statement, to intersperse its array of facres with comments and allusions, that might otherwise have been omittee.

Any person herewise have been omittee.

Any person herewise have been omittee.

Any person have have been offices that any severity of the comments of the statement of the comments of the comment to the citizens :that I have ever suffered from any man, I stated, as I felt, that I could shincerelty say that I wished he "had never committed the offences." But I could not, as a public officer, honorably conceat them.

He has made an answer, principally characterized by bold and unscruptious misstatements of law and facts. I believe, however, that in this attempt at minosition he has underracted the intelligence or the community. His present on the mind of a sperificial create an impression in the mind of a sperificial create an impression in the mind of a sperificial create an impression in the mind of a sperificial create an impression in the mind of a sperificial create an impression in the mind of a sperificial allow from the imputation to rest upon me, but on Thesday next I shall present to the public such an array of proofs-clear, unmaissable, overwheiming-that no doubt can remain as to the lustice of the charges. Every material allegation made by me is substantially true. In respect to one of the frauds of which he was accused there was an inaccuracy, but the aggregate of the amount he obtained by it was understated.

I shall not only fully sustain my former statements, but i shall present for public consideration his connection with another matter than Sheriff's fees, in which he participated in a large payment from the public treasury. As to all of these matters he can pursue, if he prefer, the prudent policy of sience, which he now announces. He cannot, however, by any course he may adopt, escape the public judgment upon his acts.

TANMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Crowded and Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night at Tammany Hall-John Kelly Answers the Mayor's Last Letter. A meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last night. There was a crowded attendance. Mr. Augustus Scheil presided. The report of the Committee on Legislation was read in which the conduct of General Dix and Mayor Havemeyer was commented upon. The latter was described as "a convict" performing the duties of Chief Magistrate. This word, on the motion of Mr. John Kelly, was expunged and the sentence reconstructed by the committee. The report also dealt with the question of the election of Assistant Aldermen, and suggested that the question of the constitutionality of the provision of the charter legislating out of office the com-mon Council be tested by those individuals who may desire to test it by their election this fall to that office. The report after amendment was

dopted.
The Committee on Organization recommended

adopted.

The Committee on Organization recommended the calling of primaries to choose delegates to county, Congressional, aldermanic and Assembly district conventions to be held Wednesday, October 7, from seven to nine P. M., the County Convention to meet in Tammany Hall, October 10, at three P. M.; Congressional, October 15, at half-past seven P. M.; and Assembly districts, October 20, at half-past seven P. M. and Assembly districts, October 20, at half-past seven P. M. and Assembly districts, October 20, at half-past seven P. M. Adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted indorsing the action of the Syracuse Convention and censuring the press gag law.

A resolution was submitted indorsing Mr. Kelly as an honest man, and commending him for the course he had taken in his reply to the Mayor.

Mr. Clinton seconded this resolution in alengthy speech, in which he passed in review the recent action of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Clinton, in the course of his address, read extracts from the Mayor's letter published in another column. Mr. Kelly followed and answered somewhat in detail that passage in the letter having reference to the proof of the commission of fraud by Mr. Kelly in other departments of public office than that of Sheriff. Mr. Kelly sand that when Alderman he received \$4 per day for his services, and with that exception, and his honeatly earned fees as Sheriff he had never received one dollar of the public money, directly or indirectly. He defied Mr. Havemeyer or any other man to prove the contrary.

The resolution was carried with acclamation and three cheers for "Honeat John Kelly."

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

DRAWN BY A KITE.

BRIDGSPORT, Conn., Oct, 1, 1874. John F. Lacey and S. B. Purgurson, of this city, started in an open rowboat, fifteen feet long this morning at half-past eleven, for a voyage up

Long Island Sound drawn by a kite. The water was quite rough, but they ran before the wind with no apparent trouble the out of sight. Quite a large number of people vatened their departure and followed them with grasses as long as they were visible.

THE SPANISH WAR.

The Result of the Struggle in the Peninsula.

Foreign Intervention Between the Democracy and the Royalists.

Since the press in this country is treated like the curs under our feet, and the laws of the political canicult are still in force, though the ides of September have come and gone, we can hardly be expected to furnish news for the outside world, from whom alone we derive our own meagre information of what is passing in Spain.

WHAT THEY DO KNOW.
Still, just at this moment there are two points of absorbing interest of which we know something here, and these are the Germano-Spanish and the Virginius questions. There is something curious, to say the least, in the coming of the Ministers of the German and Austro-Bungarian Empires. They were ordered to come together and to present their credentials to Marshal Serrano at one and the same audience. Whether this be a bit of righteons spleen directed against Russia for her tardiness to come to call in coaif of Spain I do not say, but the fact elicits much attention and evokes no small degree of comment. The two Ministers on their way hither came near receiving their baptême de feu, as the Carlists lay in ambush near a station called Mave, on the Santander route, but fortunately fired on the first train that came along, which happened to be freight, leaving the passenger train that followed with our nobles uninjured. GERMAN ATTENTION A CAUSE OF CARLIST EXCITE-

To the Carlists, as to all ultramontanes everywhere, this prominence assumed by Germany in the recognition of Spain is an excitement of the first order, and to them the beginning of the great religious confiagration which is soon to divide Europe into two camps. The Spanish liberals, how ever, on the other hand, generally cherish Germanic sympathies, especially Sagasts, the President of the Council of Ministers, and some of the oundest journals. The fact is, though distanteful enough to Spaniards, there is little hope of ending the war but by foreign intervention. This idea is daily gaining ground, facilitated by the gross partiality still exercised on the French frontier in favor of the Carlists. These still use their full liberty to import the needed materiel, and thus the war is sustained, which, without the connivance of France, it could not be a single month. And now the oming of the German gunboats to the Cantabrian coast is an additional sign that the clash of intervention is not remote. The firing of the Albatross on the Carlists of Guetaria is heralded as the sum ter blast which is to prove to all parties that Germany is on our borders with shot and shell ready to do her duty. I need hardly add, therefore, that intervention is the staple topic in the cales and gardens at the present moment.

MACMAHON'S POLICY A PUZZLE.

It seems inexpircable that France, by her course, should allow Spain, her natural ally, to slide into an alliance with a great Protestant Power, even as Italy before has done. The course France pur sues must inevitably isolate her from her Latin sisters, and in the end invite them, with Germany at their head, to a second inundation of her fair territory, from which she will not easily be les

THE ROYALIST SPANISH CAUSE. With regard to the Carlists, they are still strong, though not very successful just now. Still it must not be forgotten that their object is rather to hold and await the colmination of the ultramontane sentiment which is now making gigantic strides in France under the pressure of Germanic sympathy for Spain. No doubt Carios Vil. is do-ing good service for Henri V. every day he holds on, and Europe is rapidly organizing into the two lines for the mighty arbitration of war. Any day we are liable to direct intervention from the Ger-manic gunboats, and then France must have a word, England an explanation and the fires are lighted. Spain was the cause of Napoleon Ill.'s downfall and the disasters of France. Will an-

cords ? THE BRITISH INDEMNITY FOR THE VIRGINIUS OUT-The Virginius question, I am told officially here, has assumed no new phase so far as the United States are concerned. But, in the meantime, our cousins are in a fair way to get their claims. It is authoritatively stated here that the State Department has made a requisition on the Treas-

other European conflict spring from her civil dis

ury for the amount of the British claim. This is the pithy notice in the Ministerial p the United States claims be paid with the same alacrity, now that the principle is conceded that Burriel was wrong in putting foreigners to death?

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

How the Khedive Reaches the Slave Monopoly-Prohibition of the Trade is Arms-Passports Required.

KHARTOUM, August 8, 1874. Colonel Gordon, who, it is known, was chosen

by the Khedive some time back to act as successor to Sir Samuel Baker for the purpose of an-nexing the border States, arrived here on the 13ta March, accompanied by the American, Colone Long, and a well-known dragoman. His first act was to issue a proclamation in respect of the mo-nopoly of the tvory trade, and the local government lost no time in promulgating this procla mation by means of large printed posters. The salient points of this document set forth that only the government will hereafter be permitted to trade in ivery, under a penalty that any one found trading contrary to law will forfeit all he possesses, independently of the punishment awarded by the mintary code It is further supulated that no persons are to travel on the White Nile without a "teskere" or passport. It is also decreed that the importation of arms and ammunition, and the trading in war-like material is to cease, and that any contravention will be punished in accordance with the minitary code. It is invited root of that in the decentiment. A term of eight months is allowed to the parties who nave intherto been engaged in trade at these stations. It is calculated that this measure will throw nearly illowed possible that this measure will thought the complete that this measure will too personal the new parts of the purity of the parties who have nither to been the parties will be consisted and their establishments of eight months been sock in trade will be consisted and their establishments of the expression of this bottom of eight months been sock in trade will be consisted and their establishments in the measure at the same time of eight months. A vest atmost of employ, and it is not their state of the property is thus suddenly rendered comparatively worthers. The people so thrown out to employ have a chance of entering the service of the Shed will be considered. The measure at the first black dive as soldens. The measure at the first black they are a chance of entering the service of the Shed dive as soldens. The measure at the first black they are a chance of entering the service of the Shed dive as soldens. The measure at the first black they are the same time that this diverse to the control of the property of the shed they are the same time that they are the first black they are the same time that they are the first black and best coate to more than micro making as seame to Gondown. This took printing a seame to Gondown. This took printing as seame to Gondown. This took printing as seame to Gondown. This took printing as seame to Gondown. The took printing as seame to Gondown. The service of the success of the more printing as the same time that the same time that the same time that the same time tha It is further stipulated that no persons are to travel on the White Nile without a "teskere" or

jor Campbell. He is also accompanied by Mr. Rassell, the son of "Bull Run Russell," and seven or eight other persons, partly servants and partly individuals travelling for scientific purposes.

The district over which Gordon holds political dower finds a geographical limit in the rivers sobat and Gazall. The provinces north of these districts and which belong to the district of Fashoda have not been annexed to the province of Khartonia. The large district over which he exercises supreme jurisdiction has been divided into three provinces. The districts lying east of Gordon's territory, extending from the mouth of the Solution to the borders of the Victoria Nyanza are under the government of Aber Saut, the same Mudir who played so many pranks and intrigues during Sir Samnel Baker's expedition.

The territory from the mouth of the Gazall to the west coast of the Albert Nyanza is under the government of Hassan Ioraham.

It is not intended that any political changes shall be made, but that the people shall remain unshackled in regard to internal affairs.

Between Patiko and the borders of the Victoria Nyanza four, or probably six, forts are to be erected. This is mainly with the object of forming a basis of operasons toward the district of Unioro.

In the meantime the members of Colonel Gordon's expedition are projecting various excursions with the view of exploring the unknown of government.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Faust" will be presented at the Academy toaight, with Mile. Heilbron as Marguertte. John McCullough will appear this evening to

"Damon and Pythias" at Wood's, for the benedit of E. L. Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and the "Connie Soogah" are still cramming the capacious Booth's Theatre with fashionable and delighted audiences. There were nearly 3,000 people present on Tues-

Mr. J. L. Toole, the eminent comedian, has a farewell benefit at Wallack's to night, at which he will appear in "Uncle Dick's Darling," "Of the Line" and his celebrated burlesque lectures. He will also say a few parting words to his friends.

The programme of performances at Boothes Theatre on the occasion of the memorial benefit of the family of the late Mark Smith, which is to be given on next Thursday afternoon, is finally arranged and proves a remarkable one. Its most prominent leature will be the debut here of the young American prima donna, Violetta Colville, who will appear as "Lucia." with the support of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company and a magnificent chorus and orchestra. Daly's Fifth Avenue company will open the bill with the nead comedy of "My Uncle's Will." Mr. Toole and Wallack's company follow in the comic drama of "Off the Line." After which Mark Twain will "speak a piece" written expressly for the occasion, introducing John T. Raymond and the Park Theatre company in the "Gilded Age," and the concluding attraction will be the San Francisce Minstrel entertainment. There is considerable interest taken in the appearance of Miss Colville. whose Italian success was so pronounced, and Max Strakosch promises to give her the advantage of the support of his great company, and Max Maretzek has volunteered to conduct the grand orchestra. The sale of seats commences this morning. All the seats in the house save the gallery have been reserved, and the general admission is to be \$1, with \$1 extra for secured

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1874. Lieutenant Commander William B. Hoff is detached from the Saranac and ordered home. Lieutenant Commander W. W. Sonder, from the navat rendezvous at San Francisco, and ordered as executive of the Saranac.

Vellow Fover at the Pensacola Navy Yard-Orders for the Transfer of Officers from the Station.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1874.

The following telegram has been received here:

NAVY YARD, PRISACOLA, Fla., Sept. 30, 1874.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

There are six cases of yellow fever here at present—
Commodore Woolsey, Lieutenant Commanders Kellogg
and Barchay, Dr. Miller, Engineer McEiwell and Sergeant David McCloskey. Rieven cases are convalescing:—Captain Semmes. Engineer Lamdin and nine enissed men.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE.

Lieutenant Commander, Commanding.

The department has given orders to transfer the officers and men who are well from the naval station to the iron clad Canonicus, and remove the vessel to a healthy location.

The Constellation at Norfolk FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 1, 1874. The United States trigate Constellation, from annapolis, in tow of the Mayflower, passed here at noon to-day for the Navy Yard at Norfolk, where she will be laid up for the winter.

"What Might Have Been!"-It is Sad if BALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR had been taken early enough.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A .- For an Elegant, Fashionable Hat of superior quality go direct to the manusacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Rupture and Physical Deformities. successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's church.

A.—Silk Eisatic Stockings, Belts, Knee-Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Udice, No. I Vescy street. Lady in attendance.

All Leaky Roofs
carefully repaired; estimates cheerfully given. The
loofs painted and made waverught, or no charge,
send for book circular containing home estimonials of
the containing the containing home of the containing to the
the containing the containing the containing to the
the containing the containing the containing to the
the containing the containing the containing the
save expense of reshingling. Correspondence invited,
Local agents wanted. NEW YORK SLATE ROOFINGS
COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar street, New York. As a Family Liniment the Household

A.—The Popularity of the Elastic-TRUSS, as Broadway, less in the fact that it is worn-night and day, never displaced and cures Eupture. No-wonder metal trusses are tabooed. A .- A .- Knoz's Fall Fashion of Gentletlemen's HATS has hit the taste of the town most em-phatically, and the demand for it at his stores, No. 218 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel is gratify-ingly large. It is unquestionably the hat of the season.

A.—Wedding Invitations, Elegant.

Styles, lowest prices in city. Foreign Note Paper, Crosts.

Monograms, Stoci and Wood Engraving. EVERDELL'S.

Broadway. Established 199.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.— Newer fails Established N years Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond St., N. Y. Bedrooms Furnished in Newest De-signs - Sedsteads, Dressing Cases, Armoires, Chiffon-iers, Lounces and Chairs, cheap for cash, at HERI'S & O. '5, No: 506 am Se Broadway, opposite Eleventi as.

Celebrated Patent Wire Signs and Po-Diamonds Bought and Located On-aise Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweller, Like Broadway, near Twonty-minth street.

Dermatologist and Chiropodist.

All diseases and affections under these heads a specialty. Electricity applied, Saratoga and other patients will now receive altendance. Office and residence 3 West 24th Street, late removed from 69 West 24th street.

West 24th Street (late removed from 69 West 24th street.)

Gardner Triumph Fire Extinguisherlatest and best, costs no more than interior machines. Breunars at the laberty street, New York, and 628 Wainut street, Philadelphia.

fron-Clads.—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for boys and youths. CANTRILL, 259 and 241 Fourth avenue, between Sineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Bullett's Distance, Distance, California, Grand Research, California, Grand Research, Distance, Distance, Distance, California, Grand Research, California, Grand Debits, and Committee Grand, Premature, Pressuration Department, as saxy pace limber of the California, Cali

MANHOOD—sort LAWN, ready this week.

MANHOOD—sort EDITION. A TREATISE ON
the Laws Governing Lette, Explainatory of the
Causes and symptoms, with Instructions for the successin Presiment of Weaking, Low Spirits Despondency,
Nervous Exhaustion, Nur-calar Debalty and Fromature
Decture in Manhood. FRIST SCORYS, Alfress the
author. Dr. K. DE E. CURTIS, No. 23 Ran Sixteenth
street, New York.